

MULTIPLE MATERIAL GOLF CLUB HEAD

DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[Para 1] Field of the Invention

[Para 2] The present invention relates to a golf club head with a face component composed of a metal material, and an aft-body composed of a light-weight material.

[Para 3] Description of the Related Art

[Para 4] When a golf club head strikes a golf ball, large impacts are produced that load the club head face and the golf ball. Most of the energy is transferred from the head to the golf ball, however, some energy is lost as a result of the collision. The golf ball is typically composed of polymer cover materials (such as ionomers) surrounding a rubber-like core. These softer polymer materials having damping (loss) properties that are strain and strain rate dependent, which are on the order of 10-100 times larger than the damping properties of a metallic club face. Thus, during impact most of the energy is lost as a result of the high stresses and deformations of the golf ball (0.001 to 0.20 inch), as opposed to the small deformations of the metallic club face (0.025 to 0.050 inch). A more efficient energy transfer from the club head to the golf ball could lead to greater flight distances of the golf ball.

[Para 5] The generally accepted approach has been to increase the stiffness of the club head face to reduce metal or club head deformations. However, this leads to greater deformations in the golf ball, and thus increases in the energy transfer problem.

[Para 6] Some have recognized the problem and disclosed possible solutions. An example is Campau, U.S. Patent Number 4,398,965, for a Method Of Making Iron Golf Clubs With Flexible Impact Surface, which discloses a club having a flexible and resilient face plate with a slot to allow for the flexing of the face plate. The face plate of Campau is composed of a ferrous material, such as stainless steel, and has a thickness in the range of 0.1 inches to 0.125 inches.

[Para 7] Another example is Eggiman, U.S. Patent Number 5,863,261, for a Golf Club Head With Elastically Deforming Face And Back Plates, which discloses the use of a plurality of plates that act in concert to create a spring-like effect on a golf ball

during impact. A fluid is disposed between at least two of the plates to act as a viscous coupler.

[Para 8] Yet another example is Jepson *et al.*, U.S. Patent Number 3,937,474, for a Golf Club With A Polyurethane Insert. Jepson discloses that the polyurethane insert has a hardness between 40 and 75 shore D.

[Para 9] Still another example is Inamori, U.S. Patent Number 3,975,023, for a Golf Club Head With Ceramic Face Plate, which discloses using a face plate composed of a ceramic material having a high energy transfer coefficient, although ceramics are usually harder materials. Chen *et al.*, U.S. Patent Number 5,743,813 for a Golf Club Head, discloses using multiple layers in the face to absorb the shock of the golf ball. One of the materials is a non-metal material.

[Para 10] Lu, U.S. Patent Number 5,499,814, for a Hollow Club Head With Deflecting Insert Face Plate, discloses a reinforcing element composed of a plastic or aluminum alloy that allows for minor deflecting of the face plate which has a thickness ranging from 0.01 to 0.30 inches for a variety of materials including stainless steel, titanium, KEVLAR®, and the like. Yet another Campau invention, U.S. Patent Number 3,989,248, for a Golf Club Having Insert Capable Of Elastic Flexing, discloses a wood club composed of wood with a metal insert.

[Para 11] Although not intended for flexing of the face plate, Viste, U.S. Patent Number 5,282,624 discloses a golf club head having a face plate composed of a forged stainless steel material and having a thickness of 3 mm. Anderson, U.S. Patent Number 5,344,140, for a Golf Club Head And Method Of Forming Same, also discloses use of a forged material for the face plate. The face plate of Anderson may be composed of several forged materials including steel, copper and titanium. The forged plate has a uniform thickness of between 0.090 and 0.130 inches.

[Para 12] Another invention directed toward forged materials in a club head is Su *et al.*, U.S. Patent Number 5,776,011 for a Golf Club Head. Su discloses a club head composed of three pieces with each piece composed of a forged material. The main objective of Su is to produce a club head with greater loft angle accuracy and reduce structural weaknesses. Aizawa, U.S. Patent Number 5,346,216 for a Golf Club Head, discloses a face plate having a curved ball hitting surface.

[Para 13] U.S. Patent Number 6,146,571 to Vincent, *et al.*, discloses a method of manufacturing a golf club head wherein the walls are obtained by injecting a material such as plastic over an insert affixed to a meltable core. The core has a melt point lower than that of the injectable plastic material so that once the core is removed, an inner volume is maintained to form the inner cavity. The insert may comprise a resistance element for reinforcing the internal portion of the front wall of the shell upon removal of the core where the reinforcement element is comprised of aluminum with a laterally extending portion comprised of steel.

[Para 14] U.S. Patent Number 6,149,534 to Peters, *et al.*, discloses a golf club head having upper and lower metal engagement surfaces formed along a single plane interface wherein the metal of the lower surface is heavier and more dense than the metal of the upper surface.

[Para 15] U.S. Patent Numbers 5,570,886 and 5,547,427 to Rigal, *et al.*, disclose a golf club head of molded thermoplastic having a striking face defined by an impact-resistant metallic sealing element. The sealing element defines a front wall of the striking surface of the club head and extends upward and along the side of the impact surface to form a neck for attachment of the shaft to the club head. The sealing element preferably being between 2.5 and 5 mm in thickness.

[Para 16] U.S. Patent Number 5,425,538 to Vincent, *et al.*, discloses a hollow golf club head having a steel shell and a composite striking surface composed of a number of stacked woven webs of fiber.

[Para 17] U.S. Patent Number 5,377,986 to Viollaz, *et al.*, discloses a golf club head having a body composed of a series of metal plates and a hitting plate comprised of plastic or composite material wherein the hitting plate is imparted with a forwardly convex shape. Additionally, U.S. Patent Number 5,310,185 to Viollaz, *et al.*, discloses a hollow golf club head having a body composed of a series of metal plates, a metal support plate being located on the front hitting surface to which a hitting plate comprised of plastic or composite is attached. The metal support plate has a forwardly convex front plate associated with a forwardly convex rear plate of the hitting plate thereby forming a forwardly convex hitting surface.

[Para 18] U.S. Patent Number 5,106,094 to Desboilles, *et al.*, discloses a golf club head having a metal striking face plate wherein the striking face plate is a separate unit attached to the golf club head with a quantity of filler material in the interior portion of the club head.

[Para 19] U.S. Patent Number 4,568,088 to Kurahashi discloses a wooden golf club head body reinforced by a mixture of wood-plastic composite material. The wood-plastic composite material being unevenly distributed such that a higher density in the range of between 5 and 15 mm lies adjacent to and extends substantially parallel with the front face of the club head.

[Para 20] U.S. Patent Number 4,021,047 to Mader discloses a golf club wherein the sole plate, face plate, heel, toe and hosel portions are formed as a unitary cast metal piece and wherein a wood or composite crown is attached to this unitary piece thereby forming a hollow chamber in the club head.

[Para 21] U.S. Patent Number 5,624,331 to Lo, *et al.* discloses a hollow metal golf club head where the metal casing of the head is composed of at least two openings. The head also contains a composite material disposed within the head where a portion of the composite material is located in the openings of the golf club head casing.

[Para 22] U.S. Patent Number 1,167,387 to Daniel discloses a hollow golf club head wherein the shell body is comprised of metal such as aluminum alloy and the face plate is comprised of a hard wood such as beech, persimmon or the like. The face plate is aligned such that the wood grain presents endwise at the striking plate.

[Para 23] U.S. Patent Number 3,692,306 to Glover discloses a golf club head having a bracket with sole and striking plates formed integrally thereon. At least one of the plates has an embedded elongate tube for securing a removably adjustable weight means.

[Para 24] U.S. Patent Number 5,410,798 to Lo discloses a method of manufacturing a composite golf club head using a metal casing to which a laminated member is inserted. A sheet of composite material is subsequently layered over the openings of the laminated member and metal casing to close off the openings in the top of both. An expansible pocket is then inserted into the hollow laminated member comprising sodium nitrite, ammonium chloride and water causing the member to attach integrally to the metal casing when the head is placed into a mold and heated.

[Para 25] U.S. Patent Number 4,877,249 to Thompson discloses a wood golf club head embodying a laminated upper surface and metallic sole surface having a keel. In order to reinforce the laminations and to keep the body from delaminating upon impact with an unusually hard object, a bolt is inserted through the crown of the club head where it is connected to the sole plate at the keel and tightened to compress the laminations.

[Para 26] U.S. Patent Number 3,897,066 to Belmont discloses a wooden golf club head having removably inserted weight adjustment members. The members are parallel to a central vertical axis running from the face section to the rear section of the club head and perpendicular to the crown to toe axis. The weight adjustment members may be held in place by the use of capsules filled with polyurethane resin, which can also be used to form the faceplate. The capsules have openings on a rear surface of the club head with covers to provide access to adjust the weight means.

[Para 27] U.S. Patent Number 2,750,194 to Clark discloses a wooden golf club head with weight adjustment means. The golf club head includes a tray member with sides and bottom for holding the weight adjustment preferably cast or formed integrally with the heel plate. The heel plate with attached weight member is inserted into the head of the golf club via an opening.

[Para 28] U.S. Patent Number 5,193,811 to Okumoto, *et al.* discloses a wood type club head body comprised primarily of a synthetic resin and a metallic sole plate. The metallic sole plate has on its surface for bonding with the head body integrally formed members comprising a hosel on the heel side, weights on the toe and rear sides and a beam connecting the weights and hosel. Additionally, U.S. Patent Number 5,516,107 to Okumoto, *et al.*, discloses a golf club head having an outer shell, preferably comprised of synthetic resin, and metal weight member/s located on the interior of the club head.

A foamable material is injected into the hollow interior of the club to form the core. Once the foamable material has been injected and the sole plate is attached, the club head is heated to cause the foamable material to expand thus holding the weight member/s in position in recess/es located in toe, heel and/or back side regions by pushing the weight member into the inner surface of the outer shell.

[Para 29] U.S. Patent Number 4,872,685 to Sun discloses a wood type golf club head wherein a female unit is mated with a male unit to form a unitary golf club head. The female unit comprises the upper portion of the golf club head and is preferably composed of plastic, alloy, or wood. The male unit includes the structural portions of sole plate, a face insert consists of the striking plate and weighting elements. The male unit has a substantially greater weight being preferably composed of a light metal alloy. The units are mated or held together by bonding and or mechanical means.

[Para 30] U.S. Patent Number 5,398,935 to Katayama discloses a wood golf club head having a striking face wherein the height of the striking face at a toe end of the golf club head is nearly equal to or greater than the height of the striking face at the center of the club head.

[Para 31] U.S. Patent Number 1,780,625 to Mattern discloses a club head with a rear portion composed of a light-weight metal such as magnesium. U.S. Patent Number 1,638,916 to Butchart discloses a golf club with a balancing member composed of persimmon or a similar wood material, and a shell-like body composed of aluminum attached to the balancing member.

[Para 32] The Rules of Golf, established and interpreted by the United States Golf Association ("USGA") and The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of Saint Andrews, set forth certain requirements for a golf club head. The requirements for a golf club head are found in Rule 4 and Appendix II. A complete description of the Rules of Golf are available on the USGA web page at www.usga.org. Although the Rules of Golf do not expressly state specific parameters for a golf club face, Rule 4-1e prohibits the face from having the effect at impact of a spring with a golf ball. In 1998, the USGA adopted a test procedure pursuant to Rule 4-1e which measures club face COR. This USGA test procedure, as well as procedures like it, may be used to measure club face COR.

[Para 33] Achieving optimum performance is difficult with large volume drivers. The form and shape of a large volume driver must satisfy many conflicting requirements and preferences. To achieve optimum performance in a large volume driver, an amount of mass, "free mass", disassociated with the shape of the driver is necessary for the best combination of form and mass properties such as moment of inertia. In many current large volume drivers, the amount of free mass is insufficient to achieve the desired combination of form and mass properties.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[Para 34] The present invention is able to achieve the desired combination of form and mass properties by providing a golf club head with a face component composed of a light-weight material and having a reinforcement layer to achieve the necessary durability.

[Para 35] One aspect of the present invention is a golf club head composed of a light-weight metal face component and light-weight aft body, and having a coefficient of restitution of at least 0.81 under test conditions, such as those specified by the USGA. The standard USGA conditions for measuring the coefficient of restitution is set forth in the *USGA Procedure for Measuring the Velocity Ratio of a Club Head for Conformance to Rule 4-1e, Appendix II. Revision I, August 4, 1998 and Revision 0, July 6, 1998*, available from the USGA.

[Para 36] Having briefly described the present invention, the above and further objects, features and advantages thereof will be recognized by those skilled in the pertinent art from the following detailed description of the invention when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[Para 37] FIG. 1 is a front view of a golf club.

[Para 38] FIG. 1A is a front view of a golf club illustrating the measurement for the aspect ratio.

[Para 39] FIG. 2 is a rear view of a golf club head.

[Para 40] FIG. 3 is toe side view of the golf club head of FIG. 2.

[Para 41] FIG. 4 is a heel side plan view of the golf club head of FIG. 2.

[Para 42] FIG. 5 is a top plan view of the golf club head of FIG. 2.

[Para 43] FIG. 6 is a bottom view of the golf club head of FIG. 2.

[Para 44] FIG. 6A is a bottom perspective view of the golf club head of FIG. 2.

[Para 45] FIG. 7 is a cross-sectional view along line 7-7 of FIG. 5.

[Para 46] FIG. 7A is an isolated view of circle A of FIG. 7.

[Para 47] FIG. 8 is an isolated cross-sectional view of a face component of the golf club head overlapping an aft body.

[Para 48] FIG. 9 is a heel side plan view of a golf club of the present invention illustrating the Z-axis and X-axis.

[Para 49] FIG. 10 is a front plan view of a golf club of the present invention illustrating the Z-axis and Y-axis.

[Para 50] FIG. 11 is a front plan view of a golf club illustrating the test frame coordinates X^T and Y^T and transformed head frame coordinates Y^H and Z^H .

[Para 51] FIG. 11A is a toe end view of the golf club illustrating the test frame coordinate Z^T and transformed head frame coordinates X^H and Z^H .

[Para 52] FIG. 12 is an isolated rear perspective view of the face component of the golf club.

[Para 53] FIG. 13 is an isolated front view of the face component of the golf club head.

[Para 54] FIG. 13A is an interior view of the face component of FIG. 13.

[Para 55] FIG. 13B is a bottom plan view of the face component of FIG. 13.

[Para 56] FIG. 13C is a top plan view of the face component of FIG. 13.

[Para 57] FIG. 13D is a toe side view of the face component of FIG. 13.

[Para 58] FIG. 13E is a heel side view of the face component of FIG. 13.

[Para 59] FIG. 14 is an isolated top plan view of the aft-body of the golf club head.

[Para 60] FIG. 14A is an interior view of the aft-body of FIG. 14.

[Para 61] FIG. 14B is a heel side view of the aft-body of FIG. 14.

[Para 62] FIG. 14C is a toe side view of the aft-body of FIG. 14.

[Para 63] FIG. 14D is a bottom plan view of the aft-body of FIG. 14.

[Para 64] FIG. 14E is a rear view of the aft-body of FIG. 14.

[Para 65] FIG. 14F is a bottom perspective view of the aft-body of FIG. 14.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[Para 66] As shown in FIGS. 1-6A, a golf club is generally designated 40. The golf club 40 has a golf club head 42 with a hollow interior, not shown. Engaging the club head 42 is a shaft 48 that has a grip, not shown, at a butt end and is inserted into a hosel 54 at a tip end 56.

[Para 67] The club head 42 is generally composed of two components, a face component 60, and an aft-body 61. The aft-body 61 has a crown portion 62 and a sole portion 64. The club head 42 is preferably partitioned into a heel section 66

nearest the shaft 48, a toe section 68 opposite the heel section 66, and a rear section 70 opposite the face component 60. A sole weighting member 133 is disposed within a sole undercut portion 133a of the sole portion. The sole weighting member 133 has a mass ranging from 0.5 grams to 15 grams.

[Para 68] The face component 60 is generally composed of a metal material, and is preferably composed of a forged metal material. More preferably, the forged metal material is a forged aluminum alloy material. Such forged aluminum alloy materials include 7049, 7050 and 7075 die forged aluminum alloys and 7075 wrought aluminum alloy. Alternatively, the face component 60 is manufactured through casting, forming, machining, powdered metal forming, metal-injection-molding, electro chemical milling, and the like. The face component 60 may also be composed of other suitable materials, such as magnesium alloys.

[Para 69] FIGS. 12, 13, 13A, 13B, 13C, 13D and 13E illustrate the face component 60 in isolation. The face component 60 generally includes a striking plate portion (also referred to herein as a face plate) 72 and a return portion 74 extending laterally inward from the perimeter of the striking plate portion 72. The striking plate portion 72 typically has a plurality of scorelines 75 thereon.

[Para 70] As best illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 7A, the striking plate portion 72 preferably has a first layer 72a and a second layer 72b. The first layer 72a, which includes the exterior surface of the striking plate portion 72, is preferably formed with the return portion 74 as a single piece. The second layer 72b is preferably attached to an interior surface of the first layer 72a of the striking plate portion 72. The second layer 72b is preferably composed a high strength material such as a titanium alloy material, a steel alloy material, a beryllium-copper material, or a forging brass. Such titanium materials include pure titanium and titanium alloys such as 6-4 titanium alloy, SP-700 titanium alloy (available from Nippon Steel of Tokyo, Japan), DAT 55G titanium alloy available from Diado Steel of Tokyo, Japan, Ti 10-2-3 Beta-C titanium alloy available from RTI International Metals of Ohio, and the like. The second layer 72b preferably has a thickness ranging from 0.020 inch to 0.080 inch, and more preferably from 0.030 inch to 0.060 inch, and most preferably 0.040 inch. The first layer 72a preferably has a thickness ranging from 0.020 inch to 0.090 inch, more preferably 0.030 inch to 0.060 inch, and most preferably 0.050 inch. The first layer 72a is preferably composed of a low density material such as an aluminum alloy, aluminum, magnesium alloys, and other like material. The first layer 72a preferably has a density less than 5.0 grams per cubic centimeter ("g/cc"), and more preferably less than 3.0 g/cc.

[Para 71] The second layer 72b is preferably attached with an adhesive. Alternatively, the second layer 72b is joined using a brazing alloy. Still further, the second layer 72b is formed using explosion welding, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Number 10/709,902, filed on June 4, 2004, for A Golf Club Head With Face

Insert, assigned to Callaway Golf Company, which pertinent parts are hereby incorporated by reference.

[Para 72] In a preferred embodiment, the return portion 74 generally includes an upper lateral section 76, a lower lateral section 78 with a sole extension 95, a heel lateral section 80 and a toe lateral section 82. Thus, the return portion 74 preferably encircles the striking plate portion 72 a full 360 degrees. However, those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize that the return portion 74 may only encompass a partial section of the striking plate portion 72, such as 270 degrees or 180 degrees, and may also be discontinuous.

[Para 73] The upper lateral section 76 extends inward, towards the aft-body 61, a predetermined distance, d , to engage the crown 62. In a preferred embodiment, the predetermined distance ranges from 0.2 inch to 1.0 inch, more preferably 0.40 inch to 0.75 inch, and most preferably 0.68 inch, as measured from the perimeter 73 of the striking plate portion 72 to the rearward edge of the upper lateral section 76. In a preferred embodiment, the upper lateral section 76 has a general curvature from the heel section 66 to the toe section 68. The upper lateral section 76 has a length from the perimeter 73 of the striking plate portion 72 that is preferably a minimal length near the center of the striking plate portion 72, and increases toward the toe section 68 and the heel section 66.

[Para 74] The perimeter 73 of the striking plate portion 72 is defined as the transition point where the face component 60 transitions from a plane substantially parallel to the striking plate portion 72 to a plane substantially perpendicular to the striking plate portion 72. Alternatively, one method for determining the transition point is to take a plane parallel to the striking plate portion 72 and a plane perpendicular to the striking plate portion 72, and then take a plane at an angle of forty-five degrees to the parallel plane and the perpendicular plane. Where the forty-five degrees plane contacts the face component is the transition point thereby defining the perimeter of the striking plate portion 72.

[Para 75] The present invention preferably has the face component 60 engage the crown 62 along a substantially horizontal plane. The crown 62 has a crown undercut portion 62a, which is placed under the return portion 74. Such an engagement enhances the flexibility of the striking plate portion 72 allowing for a greater coefficient of restitution. The crown 62 and the upper lateral section 76 are attached to each other as further explained below.

[Para 76] The heel lateral section 80 is substantially perpendicular to the striking plate portion 72, and the heel lateral section 80 covers the hosel 54 before engaging an optional ribbon section 90 and a bottom section 91 of the sole portion 64 of the aft-body 61. The heel lateral section 80 is attached to the sole portion 64, both the ribbon 90 and the bottom section 91, as explained in greater detail below. The heel lateral section 80 extends inward a distance, d''' , from the perimeter 73 a distance of 0.250

inch to 1.50 inches, more preferably 0.50 inch to 1.0 inch, and most preferably 0.950 inch. The heel lateral section 80 preferably has a general curvature at its edge.

[Para 77] At the other end of the face component 60 is the toe lateral section 82. The toe lateral section 82 is attached to the sole portion 64, both the ribbon 90 and the bottom section 91, as explained in greater detail below. The toe lateral section 82 extends inward a distance, d'' , from the perimeter 73 a distance of 0.250 inch to 1.50 inches, more preferably 0.75 inch to 1.30 inch, and most preferably 1.20 inch. The toe lateral section 82 preferably has a general curvature at its edge.

[Para 78] The lower lateral section 78 extends inward, toward the aft-body 61, a distance, d' , to engage the sole portion 64, and a sole extension 95 extends further inward a distance d^5 to preferably function as protection for the sole of the club head 42. In a preferred embodiment, the distance d' ranges from 0.2 inch to 1.25 inches, more preferably 0.50 inch to 1.10 inch, and most preferably 0.9 inch, as measured from the perimeter 73 of the striking plate portion 72 to the edge of the lower lateral section 78. In a preferred embodiment, the distance d^5 ranges from 0.2 inch to 3.0 inches, more preferably 0.50 inch to 2.0 inches, and most preferably 1.50 inch, as measured from the edge of the lower lateral section 78 to an apex 97 of the sole extension 95. In a preferred embodiment, the sole extension is triangular in shape with minor apices 99. In an alternative embodiment, not shown, the sole extension 95 has a crescent shape. In yet a further alternative, not shown, the sole extension 95 has a rectangular shape, and extends to the ribbon 90. Those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize that the sole extension 95 may have various shapes and sizes without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

[Para 79] The sole portion 64 has a sole undercut 64a for placement under the return portion 74. The sole extension 95 is disposed within a sole undercut extension 64aa. The sole portion 64 and the lower lateral section 78, the heel lateral section 80 and the toe lateral section 82 are attached to each other as explained in greater detail below.

[Para 80] The aft-body 61 is preferably composed of a non-metal material, preferably a composite material such as continuous fiber pre-preg material (including thermosetting materials or a thermoplastic materials for the resin). Other materials for the aft-body 61 include other thermosetting materials or other thermoplastic materials such as injectable plastics. The aft-body 61 alternatively is composed of a low-density material. Preferable low-density metals include magnesium alloys, aluminum alloys, magnesium or aluminum material. Exemplary magnesium alloys are available from Phillips Plastics Corporation under the brands AZ-91-D (nominal composition of magnesium with aluminum, zinc and manganese), AM-60-B (nominal composition of magnesium with aluminum and manganese) and AM-50-A (nominal composition of magnesium with aluminum and manganese). The low-density metal aft-body 61 is preferably manufactured through metal-injection-molding, casting, forming, machining, powdered metal forming, electro chemical milling, and the like.

[Para 81] The non-metal aft-body 61 is preferably manufactured through bladder-molding, resin transfer molding, resin infusion, injection molding, compression molding, or a similar process. In a preferred process, the face component 60, with an adhesive on the interior surface of the return portion 74, is placed within a mold with a preform of the aft-body 61 for bladder molding. The return portion 74 is placed and fitted into the undercut portions 62a and 64a. Also, the adhesive may be placed on the undercut portions 62a and 64a. Such adhesives include thermosetting adhesives in a liquid or a film medium. A preferred adhesive is a two part liquid epoxy sold by 3M of Minneapolis Minnesota under the brand names DP420NS and DP460NS. Other alternative adhesives include modified acrylic liquid adhesives such as DP810NS, also sold by the 3M company. Alternatively, foam tapes such as Hysol Synspan may be utilized with the present invention.

[Para 82] A bladder is placed within the hollow interior of the preform and face component 60, and is pressurized within the mold, which is also subject to heating. The co-molding process secures the aft-body 61 to the face component 60. Alternatively, the aft-body 61 is bonded to the face component 60 using an adhesive, or mechanically secured to the return portion 74.

[Para 83] As shown in FIG. 8, the return portion 74 overlaps the undercut portions 62a and 64a a distance L_o , which preferably ranges from 0.25 inch to 1.00 inch, more preferably ranges from 0.40 inch to 0.70 inch, and is most preferably 0.50 inch. An annular gap 170 is created between an edge 190 of the crown portion 62 and the sole portion 64, and an edge 195 of the return portion 74. The annular gap 170 preferably has a distance L_g that preferably ranges from 0.020 inch to 0.100 inch, more preferably from 0.050 inch to 0.070 inch, and is most preferably 0.060 inch. A projection 175 from an upper surface of the undercut portions 62a and 64a establishes a minimum bond thickness between the interior surface of the return portion 74 and the upper surface of the undercut portions 62a and 64a. The bond thickness preferably ranges from 0.002 inch to 0.100 inch, more preferably ranges from 0.005 inch to 0.040 inch, and is most preferably 0.030 inch. A liquid adhesive 200 preferably secures the aft body 61 to the face component 60. A leading edge 180 of the undercut portions 62a and 64a may be sealed to prevent the liquid adhesive from entering the hollow interior 46.

[Para 84] FIGS. 14, 14A, 14B, 14C, 14D, 14E, and 14F illustrate a preferred embodiment of the aft-body 61. The crown portion 62 of the aft-body 61 is generally convex toward the sole portion 64, and engages the ribbon 90 of sole portion 64 outside of the engagement with the face member 60. The crown portion 62 preferably has a thickness in the range of 0.010 to 0.100 inch, more preferably in the range of 0.025 inch to 0.070 inch, even more preferably in the range of 0.028 inch to 0.040 inch, and most preferably has a thickness of 0.033 inch. The sole portion 64, including the bottom section 91 and the optional ribbon 90 which is substantially perpendicular to the bottom section 91, preferably has a thickness in the range of 0.010 to 0.100

inch, more preferably in the range of 0.025 inch to 0.070 inch, even more preferably in the range of 0.028 inch to 0.040 inch, and most preferably has a thickness of 0.033 inch. The undercut portions 62a, 64a, 64aa and 133a have a similar thickness to the sole portion 64 and the crown portion 62. In a preferred embodiment, the aft-body 61 is composed of a plurality of plies of pre-preg, typically six or seven plies, such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 6,248,025, entitled Composite Golf Head And Method Of Manufacturing, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. The bottom section 91 is generally convex toward the crown portion 62. An optional bladder port 135 is located in the sole undercut portion 64a.

[Para 85] FIG. 7 illustrates the hollow interior 46 of the club head 42 of the present invention. The hosel 54 (FIG. 12) is disposed within the hollow interior 46, and is located as a part of the face component 60. The hosel 54 may be composed of a similar material to the face component 60, and is preferably secured to the face component 60 through welding or the like. The hosel 54 may also be formed with the formation of the face component 60. Additionally, the hosel 54 may be composed of a non-similar material that is light weight and secured using bonding or other mechanical securing techniques. A hollow interior of the hosel 54 is defined by a hosel wall that forms a tapering tube from the aperture 59 to the sole portion 64. In a preferred embodiment, the hosel wall does not engage the heel lateral section 80 thereby leaving a void 115 between the hosel wall and the heel lateral section 80. The shaft 48 is disposed within a hosel insert 121 that is disposed within the hosel 54. Such a hosel insert 121 and hosel 54 are described in U.S. Patent Number 6,352,482, filed on August 31, 2000, entitled Golf Club With Hosel Liner, which pertinent parts are hereby incorporated by reference. Further, the hosel 54 is preferably located rearward from the striking plate portion 72 in order to allow for compliance of the striking plate portion 72 during impact with a golf ball. In one embodiment, the hosel 54 is disposed 0.125 inch rearward from the striking plate portion 72.

[Para 86] As shown in FIG. 7, a weighting member 122 is preferably disposed within the hollow interior 46 of the club head 42. In a preferred embodiment, the weighting member 122 is disposed on the interior surface of the ribbon section 90 of the sole portion 64 in order to increase the moment of inertia and control the center of gravity of the golf club head 42. However, those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize that the weighting member 122, and additional weighting members 122 may be placed in other locations of the club head 42 in order to influence the center of gravity, moment of inertia, or other inherent properties of the golf club head 42. The weighting member 122 is preferably tungsten loaded film, tungsten doped polymers, or similar weighting mechanisms such as described in U.S. Patent Number 6,386,990, filed on December 29, 1999, entitled A Composite Golf Club Head With An Integral Weight Strip, and hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize that other high density materials may be utilized as an

optional weighting member without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention.

[Para 87] In a preferred embodiment, the weight member 122 is composed of three weighting components 122a, 122b and 122c (FIG. 14A), which are embedded within the plies of pre-preg of the ribbon section 90 of the sole portion 64 of the aft-body 61. A heel weight component 122a, a center weight component 122b and a toe weight component 122c are all disposed within the plies of pre-preg that compose the ribbon section 90. Individually, each of the weight components 122a-c has a mass ranging from 10 grams to 30 grams, preferably from 14 grams to 25 grams, and more preferably from 15 grams to 20 grams. Each of the weight components 122a-c has a density ranging from 5 grams per cubic centimeters to 20 grams per cubic centimeters, more preferably from 7 grams per cubic centimeters to 12 grams per cubic centimeters, and most preferably 8.0 grams per cubic centimeters.

[Para 88] Each of the weight components 122a-c is preferably composed of a polymer material integrated with a metal material. The metal material is preferably selected from copper, tungsten, steel, aluminum, tin, silver, gold, platinum, or the like. A preferred metal is tungsten due to its high density. The polymer material is a thermoplastic or thermosetting polymer material. A preferred polymer material is polyurethane, epoxy, nylon, polyester, or similar materials. A most preferred polymer material is a thermoplastic polyurethane. A preferred weight component 122a, 122b or 122c is an injection molded thermoplastic polyurethane integrated with tungsten to have a density of 8.0 grams per cubic centimeters. In a preferred embodiment, each of the weight components 122a-c are composed of from 50 to 95 volume percent polyurethane and from 5 to 50 volume percent tungsten. Also, in a preferred embodiment, each of the weight components 122a-c are composed of from 10 to 25 weight percent polyurethane and from 75 to 90 weight percent tungsten.

[Para 89] Preferably, the weight components 122a-c extend from approximately the heel section 66 of the striking plate portion 72 through the rear section 70 to the toe section 68 of the striking plate portion 72. However, the weight components 122a-c may only extend along the rear section 70 of the ribbon section 90, the heel section 66 of the ribbon section 90, the toe section 68 of the ribbon section 90, or any combination thereof. Also, the weight components 122a-c may be positioned parallel to each other as opposed to being positioned in series. Those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize that other weighting materials may be utilized for the weight components 122a-c without departing from the scope and spirit of the present invention. The placement of the weighting components 122a-c allows for the moment of inertia of the golf club head 40 to be optimized.

[Para 90] Additional methods for manufacturing the face component 60 include forming the face component 60 from a flat sheet of metal, super-plastic forming the face component 60 from a flat sheet of metal, machining the face component 60 from a solid block of metal, electrochemical milling the face from a forged pre-form, and like

manufacturing methods. Yet further methods include diffusion bonding titanium sheets to yield a variable face thickness face and then superplastic forming.

[Para 91] Alternatively, the face component 60 is composed of an amorphous metal material such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 6,471,604, which was filed on April 4, 2002 and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety.

[Para 92] The present invention is directed at a golf club head that has a high coefficient of restitution thereby enabling for greater distance of a golf ball hit with the golf club head of the present invention. The coefficient of restitution (also referred to herein as "COR") is determined by the following equation:

[Para 93] $e = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{U_1 - U_2}$

[Para 94] $U_1 - U_2$

[Para 95] wherein U_1 is the club head velocity prior to impact; U_2 is the golf ball velocity prior to impact which is zero; v_1 is the club head velocity just after separation of the golf ball from the face of the club head; v_2 is the golf ball velocity just after separation of the golf ball from the face of the club head; and e is the coefficient of restitution between the golf ball and the club face.

[Para 96] The values of e are limited between zero and 1.0 for systems with no energy addition. The coefficient of restitution, e , for a material such as a soft clay or putty would be near zero, while for a perfectly elastic material, where no energy is lost as a result of deformation, the value of e would be 1.0. The present invention provides a club head having a coefficient of restitution ranging from 0.81 to 0.94, as measured under conventional test conditions.

[Para 97] The coefficient of restitution of the club head 42 of the present invention under standard USGA test conditions with a given ball ranges from approximately 0.81 to 0.94, preferably ranges from 0.83 to 0.883 and is most preferably 0.87.

[Para 98] Additionally, the striking plate portion 72 of the face component 60 has a smaller aspect ratio than face plates of the prior art. The aspect ratio as used herein is defined as the width, "W", of the face divided by the height, "H", of the face, as shown in FIG. 1A. In one preferred embodiment, the width W is 78 millimeters and the height H is 48 millimeters giving an aspect ratio of 1.625. In conventional golf club heads, the aspect ratio is usually much greater than 1. For example, the original GREAT BIG BERTHA® driver had an aspect ratio of 1.9. The striking plate portion 72 of the present invention has an aspect ratio that is no greater than 1.7. The aspect ratio of the present invention preferably ranges from 1.0 to 1.7. One embodiment has an aspect ratio of 1.3. The striking plate portion 72 of the present invention is more circular than faces of the prior art. The face area of the striking plate portion 72 of the present invention ranges from 4.00 square inches to 7.50 square inches, more

preferably from 5.00 square inches to 6.5 square inches, and most preferably from 5.8 square inches to 6.0 square inches.

[Para 99] The club head 42 of the present invention also has a greater volume than a club head of the prior art while maintaining a weight that is substantially equivalent to that of the prior art. The volume of the club head 42 of the present invention ranges from 290 cubic centimeters to 600 cubic centimeters, and more preferably ranges from 350 cubic centimeters to 510 cubic centimeters, even preferably 385 cubic centimeters to 475 cubic centimeters, and most preferably 460 cubic centimeters.

[Para 100] The mass of the club head 42 of the present invention ranges from 165 grams to 225 grams, preferably ranges from 175 grams to 205 grams, and most preferably from 190 grams to 200 grams. Preferably, the face component 60 has a mass ranging from 50 grams to 110 grams, more preferably ranging from 65 grams to 95 grams, yet more preferably from 70 grams to 90 grams, and most preferably 78 grams. The aft-body 61 (without weighting) has a mass preferably ranging from 10 grams to 60 grams, more preferably from 15 grams to 50 grams, and most preferably 35 grams to 40 grams. The weighting member 122 (preferably composed of three separate weighting members 122a, 122b and 122c) has a mass preferably ranging from 30 grams to 120 grams, more preferably from 50 grams to 80 grams, and most preferably 60 grams. The interior hosel 54 preferably a mass preferably ranging from 3 grams to 20 grams, more preferably from 5 grams to 15 grams, and most preferably 12 grams. Additionally, epoxy, or other like flowable materials, in an amount ranging from 0.5 grams to 5 grams, may be injected into the hollow interior 46 of the golf club head 42 for selective weighting thereof.

[Para 101] The depth of the club head 42 from the striking plate portion 72 to the rear section of the crown portion 62 preferably ranges from 3.0 inches to 4.5 inches, and is most preferably 3.5 inches. The height, "h", of the club head 42, as measured while in striking position, preferably ranges from 2.0 inches to 3.5 inches, and is most preferably 2.50 inches. The width, "w", of the club head 42 from the toe section 68 to the heel section 66 preferably ranges from 4.0 inches to 5.0 inches, and more preferably 4.4 inches.

[Para 102] FIGS. 10 and 10A illustrate the axes of inertia through the center of gravity of the golf club head. The axes of inertia are designated X, Y and Z. The X-axis extends from the striking plate portion 72 through the center of gravity, CG, and to the rear of the golf club head 42. The Y-axis extends from the toe section 68 of the golf club head 42 through the center of gravity, CG, and to the heel section 66 of the golf club head 42. The Z-axis extends from the crown portion 62 through the center of gravity, CG, and to the sole portion 64.

[Para 103] As defined in *Golf Club Design, Fitting, Alteration & Repair*, 4th Edition, by Ralph Maltby, the center of gravity, or center of mass, of the golf club head is a point inside of the club head determined by the vertical intersection of two or more

points where the club head balances when suspended. A more thorough explanation of this definition of the center of gravity is provided in *Golf Club Design, Fitting, Alteration & Repair*.

[Para 104] The center of gravity and the moment of inertia of a golf club head 42 are preferably measured using a test frame (X^T, Y^T, Z^T), and then transformed to a head frame (X^H, Y^H, Z^H), as shown in FIGS. 11 and 11A. The center of gravity of a golf club head may be obtained using a center of gravity table having two weight scales thereon, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 6607,452, entitled High Moment Of Inertia Composite Golf Club, and hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. If a shaft is present, it is removed and replaced with a hosel cube that has a multitude of faces normal to the axes of the golf club head. Given the weight of the golf club head, the scales allow one to determine the weight distribution of the golf club head when the golf club head is placed on both scales simultaneously and weighed along a particular direction, the X, Y or Z direction.

[Para 105] In general, the moment of inertia, I_{zz} , about the Z-axis for the golf club head 42 of the present invention will range from 2800g-cm² to 5000g-cm², preferably from 3000g-cm² to 4500g-cm², and most preferably from 3750g-cm² to 4250g-cm². The moment of inertia, I_{yy} , about the Y-axis for the golf club head 42 of the present invention will range from 1500g-cm² to 2750g-cm², preferably from 2000g-cm² to 2400g-cm², and most preferably from 2100g-cm² to 2300g-cm².

[Para 106] In general, the golf club head 42 has products of inertia such as disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 6,425,832, and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety. Preferably, each of the products of inertia, I_{xy} , I_{xz} and I_{yz} , of the golf club head 42 have an absolute value less than 100 grams-centimeter squared.

[Para 107] From the foregoing it is believed that those skilled in the pertinent art will recognize the meritorious advancement of this invention and will readily understand that while the present invention has been described in association with a preferred embodiment thereof, and other embodiments illustrated in the accompanying drawings, numerous changes, modifications and substitutions of equivalents may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention which is intended to be unlimited by the foregoing except as may appear in the following appended claims. Therefore, the embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined in the following appended claims.

